

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$1.15
per annum.

The China Mail.

March 14, 1921, Temperature 59

ESTABLISHED 1846

Barometres 30.11 Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 82.

March 14, 1920, Temperature 65.

No. 18,206.

一拜禮

號四十月三年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921.

日五初月二酉辛亥年十國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

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Most refreshing and invigorating.

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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)

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The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the
Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence
users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and reacts with certainty.
The Association is prepared to supply the following:—

Electrolytic Zinc  Brand
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Containing about 98.75% Metallic Zinc

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Containing about 90% Metallic Zinc

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Hongkong Station at
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Kowloon Station at
Police Pier Tel. 171
FAST & COMFORTABLE MOTOR BOATS.
FOR HIRE AT ALL HOURS.
\$2.00 per Hour or Part thereof or \$1.00 per Trip. Not exceeding 15 Minutes.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER (Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.) 9, Ice House Square, Hongkong.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CIE. COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

YOUR BIRTHDAY
should always be enjoyed in the right spirit
if it is commemorated by a souvenir such as
JEWELLERY & WATCHES
The goods that hold the unchallenged
reputation of being
THE IDEAL GIFT.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
FABRIC FINE. Est. 1860.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

A DEADLY POISON.

APPALLING POSSIBILITIES OF AERIAL WARFARE.

DEATH AT TOUCH.

LONDON, March 13.

Appalling possibilities of warfare from the air in the future are suggested by the claim of an officer in the United States chemical warfare service that a liquid poison has been discovered three drops of which will kill anybody whose skin it touches. Falling like rain from nozzles attached to aeroplanes it would kill practically everyone in its path. It is declared that the supply of the necessary raw materials is practically unlimited.

BANKER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH SENSATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The newspapers are publishing sensational accounts of forthcoming divorce proceedings in which James A. Stillman, the millionaire president of the National City Bank cites as co-respondent Fred Beaufort, a guide at Three Rivers, Quebec. Partly a French Canadian and partly Indian, he is 6 feet high, aged 26 years, and is single. Mrs. Stillman is the daughter of the actress, Mrs. Brown Potter.

ITALIAN WARSHIP COMING HERE.

NAPLES, March 13.

The warship "Libia" has left for a journey around the world, going via Panama to Japan and China.

HARDING'S POLICY.

YAP ISLAND AND MESOPOTAMIA MANDATES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Authoritative circles state that President Harding's policy with regard to the settlement of problems arising out of the war does not differ materially from Mr. Wilson's. Adjustment differences over the Yap Island and Mesopotamia mandates will be insisted upon with the same firmness as the previous administration. Confidence is expressed that amicable adjustments will be reached.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

It is understood that President Harding has definitely selected Colonel George Harvey, Editor of the *North American Review* for the position of Ambassador to Britain.

THE EX-KAISER.

A TENSE SCENE.

THRONE RENOUNCED ON A TYPED SHEET.

The tense scene at Amerongen on the morning of November 28, 1918, when the Kaiser, who had fled from Germany into Holland, formally abdicated, is described by Lady North Bentinck in an interesting article in the *Weekly Dispatch*.

The fateful document, she says, consisted of a simple typewritten sheet of paper, which is reproduced in facsimile in *The Weekly Dispatch*. Translated it reads:

"I hereby for all the future renounce my rights to the Crown of Prussia and my consequential rights to the German Imperial Crown."

"At the same time I release all officials of the German Empire and Prussia, as well as all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy of the Prussian Army, and of the federal contingents, from the oath of fealty which they have made to me as their Emperor, King, and Supreme Commander. I expect of them that until the reorganisation of the German Empire, they will help those in possession of actual power in Germany to protect the German people against the threatening dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination."

The ceremony, if it could be called that, was brief. Quietly as they had come and with a total absence of the externals of place and dignity, the emissaries of the New Germany left the castle to hurry back to Berlin with the precious coronation for the edifice they sought to erect on the ruins of Kaiserdom.

After they had left the ex-Kaiser came to his host (Count Godard Bentinck). "I am your guest," he said, "and I ought to tell you I have this moment signed my abdication." And that was all. It was not a subject on which comment was invited.

On the same day the ex-Kaiser, "looking worn and ill," arrived to share her husband's exile, and it was an emotional meeting, says Lady North Bentinck. "She was in great fear for the safety of her husband. Then, and for long afterwards, she started in alarm at any unusual noise in the night. They are coming for him, she would cry, and burst into tears. She had the fixed idea that Britain was to blame for the war, and that conviction is still unshakable."

HOME SHIPBUILDING.

HIGH COSTS.

ORDERS GOING ABOARD.

Clyde shipbuilders have on hand 1,300,000 tons of shipping, but the high costs of working are putting economical working out of the question. Since the advent of 1921 further cancellations and suspensions of work on hand have been intimated. Since the Government sold the last of the 400 vessels placed previous to the armistice, home shipowners have resolutely held off from the market, and not a single boat has been placed on the Clyde this year. Owners frankly declare that the 500,000 tons of German shipping yet to be handed over are unwanted. Scandinavian orders are now all going to Germany, where they cost one-half of British rates, and repairs to Holland and France.

The Leeds shipping trade is very depressed. Over a dozen vessels are laid up, and others, it is stated, will follow suit as they arrive. About 400 seamen and 1,500 dockers are idle. Shipowners do not expect an early improvement.

As an indication of the progress of the Cantonese girls, the following may be of interest to the general public, says the *Canton Times*.—It was only recently that girls were admitted into the employ of the Canton-Samshui Railway as conductors and ticket sellers. Now a complaint of long hours has been made to the Director of the Railway Mr. Hsia Chung-min. According to the grievances of the girl employees that were submitted to Mr. Hsia by four representatives, the girls claim that they are forced to work for more than 13 hours a day which they consider is in violation of the 8 hour system of the Labour Unions in foreign countries. The girls demanded that they should only work for 8 hours a day with Sundays off. In reply, Mr. Hsia declared that he is in sympathy with their demands but owing to complicated circumstances, the 8-hour rule could not be introduced—at least for the present.

Britain was to blame for the war, and that conviction is still unshakable."

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/4 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2/4 1/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

KRONSTADT REVOLT.

LONDON, March 13th.

The latest indications from Russia are that the Kronstadt anti-Bolshevik movement is making slow headway. The Bolshevik claim that they are still in the ascendant in Petrograd is probably correct. Not much real fighting has been done lately. Reuter's Heligoland correspondent's latest report mentions intermittent firing from Kransayagorka, which after all is believed to be in Bolshevik hands, though there are signs that it will shortly come into the possession of the rebels. It is probable that ice in the Gulf of Finland has become so thin that in a few days all military activities at present being carried on in its surface would cease. In the meantime, a wireless message from Kronstadt lays stress on the fact that the revolution is not headed by a "white" General, and declares that the movement aims at the reorganisation of the Soviet Government, and accuses the Soviet Government, with its blood-stained chief, of robbing the people in order to maintain power. The message declares that the revolutionaries have sufficient arms and ammunition, but indicates a shortage of medical supplies and food.

ANTI-NEGRO RIOTS.

SPRINGFIELD (OHIO), March 13th.

Racial disorders broke out at midnight here as a result of a negro shooting a policeman. The streets were crowded at the time and the crowds are now on the move. Heavy firing in the negro district is reported. A number of negroes have been shot. State officials have ordered troops to be rushed up to the city.

LATER.

The disturbances have subsided. Three companies of troops have arrived. No further trouble is expected. It is believed that the policeman and the negroes shot will recover. The Mayor and other municipal officers were fired on when they attempted to persuade negroes to desist from shooting, but were not hurt.

STANDARD OIL CO. FIRE.

NEW YORK, March 13th.

The Standard Oil Co.'s tanks fire at Brooklyn was brought under control yesterday morning after an explosion had taken place in a fifth tank.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, March 13th.

A new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Senor Alcala de Salazar, the ex-Minister.

RUGBY.

LONDON, March 13th.

In the international rugby match, Wales beat Ireland, by 6 points to nil, at Belfast.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S APPEAL FOR CHINA.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

President Harding has issued an appeal to the American people to do their utmost to relieve the famine conditions in China.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Nankin," from London, on Saturday.—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Miss Webster, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Miss M. Neave, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Crist, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Martin, Miss F. Bridges, Miss V. M. Coppinger, Miss C. Trench, Capt. S. Henning, Mr. J. L. Dear, Mr. and Mrs. Brookshaw, Mr. P. S. Jamieson, Mrs. Baker, from Singapore, Mr. J. M. Fallick, Mr. W. K. Ker, Mr. S. J. Bartlett, Mr. A. L. Thornton, Mr. W. J. Burling, Mr. J. E. Hope, Mr. J. Schiff, Mr. M. Mazarski, Mr. R. S. Smith, Mr. F. C. Rowe and Mr. and Mrs. Simon.

Per s.s. "Khyber," from London, on Saturday.—Dr. and Mrs. Hooker, Dr. and Mrs. Webb-Anderson, Mr. A. Macgowan, Mr. F. C. Barnes, Mrs. Grayburn, Miss M. Darley, Mr. J. M. Jack, Miss H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Knott, Miss E. Arcus, Miss Maude Lake, from Singapore, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Whicker, Mr. P. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. E. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, from London, Lieut. J. Heath, Gr. J. White, Engr. Lieut. Tritton, Lt. Comdr. Alleyne, Shipwright E. J. Cook, C.P.O. Teape, C.E.R.A. W. G. Coleman, E.R.A. J. Hanlon, Shipwright W. Ward, Shipwright S. Usher, E.R.A. O. Waghorn, E.R.A. T. Howles, C.E.R.A. W. Sloan, E.R.A. P. Simpson, Shipwright J. Keasi, C.A.M.R. E. Dumble, E.R.A. K. German, E.R.A. J. Thompson, E.R.A. S. Brading, E.R.A. C. Rowe, and V.C.P.O. H. Horn.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ECONOMY-SHOPPING.

20% REDUCTION IN PRICE OF ALL WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR.

Special for this Week.

Jaeger Wool Vests, Heavy Quality.
\$8.00 each Less 20% \$6.40 each
Morley's Heavy Wool Vests & Pants
\$13.50 suit Less 20% \$10.80 suit
Morley's Wool & Cotton Vests & Pants
\$8.50 suit Less 20% \$6.80 suit

A selection of Morley's Cashmere Half Hose.
Regular Price \$3.50 pair Less 20% \$2.80 pair.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 28.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegrams, "Sparkless." Telephone 518

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Representatives Throughout China for and affiliated with

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(General Plant, Motors, Engines, Electric Cars, etc.)

Cable & Lamp Works, London.

(Drawn Wire and Carbon Filament Lamps, Radiator Lamps)

Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Ltd., Perth.

(Steam-Turbine Boilers, Conveyors and Mining Plants)

Finlay-General Cable Works, Southampton.

(Cables, Wire, Fluorescent, Insulating Materials, Tapes)

Granger & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.

(Officers for Home Service, Power and Traction Purposes)

Salmon Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.

(Electric Locomotives of All Descriptions)

Peel-Cowan Telephone Works, Ltd., Coventry.

(Complete Telephone Installations, Switch Board, Telephones)

Osmer, Waples & Iremonger, Co., Ltd., Coventry.

(Electric Power and Cable Lamps)

Express Lift Co., Ltd., London.

(Electric Power and Cable Lamps)

Frederick Fox and Carbon Works, Birmingham.

(Electric Fans, Small-power Motors, Carbon Brushes)

ART Metal, and Steel Goods Works, Birmingham.

(Lighting Fixtures, Steel Goods and Accessories)

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED IN CHINA OF ALL ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Established 1900. TAILORING

DISS BROS,
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TEL. 2843.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

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LADIES' & GENTS'
GEO. E. KEITH

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COMFORTABLE WHEN NEW
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Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government

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Share, Coal and General
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Commission Agents.

PRODUCERS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used
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Telephone Address
"HONGKONG"

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For account of the concerned).

TUESDAY,
March 15, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Household Linens, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising—
Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets, White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances, Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies, Linen Damask Serviettes.

A few lots of Hollow Valances and Suit Cases.

And

Three Pairs Blouse, &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1921.

(For account of the concerned).

on

TUESDAY,

March 15, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTADS, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

comprising—

Mirror back Sideboard, Dining Table, Chairs, &c., (Lane, Crawford make), Chamberlain sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, (round Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner tables, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dining benches, Cruet, and Glass Ware, Looking Glass, Jewelry, etc., Bed Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

Also

One Auto Piano with about 50 rolls in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1921.

(For account of the concerned).

on

FRIDAY,

March 18, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Chinese Porcelains, Curies, Lacquered Ware,

&c., &c., &c.

Including a variety of 5-coloured and 2-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table Screens, Blue and White Vases and Incense Burners, Old Bronze and Brass Figures and Vases, Bakemonos, Lacquered Cabinets, Ivory, Agate and Crystal Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kianghi, Kienlung and Tzongwong Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1921.

(For account of the concerned).

on

WEDNESDAY,

March 23, 1921, commencing at 2.15 p.m. at Her Residence No. 86, Bonham Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

Bric-bras, &c., &c.

therein contained.

As follows—

HALL—Teak Hall Stand and Side Tables. Drawing Room—Large Easy Chairs Pouffe and Chesterfield Sofa (by Wm. Powell.) Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stands, &c., Water Colours and Engravings, Old Brass and Bronze Curbs and Several Lots of Chinese 5-col. and Blue and White Porcelain, Carpets, Rugs and Curtains (Lane Crawford & Co.). Dining Room—Large Mirror Back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon Ex Table, Chairs, Cabinets, Electro Plates and Cutlery, Glass, Crockery, Ware, &c., including several lots of Silver Ware. Bedrooms—Teakwood and Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Writing and Card Tables, &c., Bed and Table Linen, Blankets, &c., Bath-room, Pantry, and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

A collection of Old Gold and Silver, Coins (Japanese) in case, Electric Fittings, Barometer and a large quantity of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

To be had on application to the undersigned.

On view from Tuesday, 22nd just between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and day of Sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1921.

(For account of the concerned).

on

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Situate at Broadwood Road, Hongkong. Substantially built 5-roomed Bungalow with usual outbuildings and garden. Recently painted and colourwashed throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 21, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word & Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—A FEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS IN ORIENT BUILDINGS, CORONATION ROAD, KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL. Apply J. CARR CLARK, Architect and Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO BE LET—For about six months, WELL FURNISHED, Small four Room House, Kowloon Manor. Apply PRATT STREET, 6, Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—H.M. Price, CURRENT NUMBERS 1921—QUEEN, Ladies' Pictorial, Gentlewoman, Elite Styles, Fashions for all. Apply Box 1268, c/o "China Mail."

LOST.

LOST—Brown and White Japanese Bitch. Answer to the name of PUPPY. Will anyone having possession or information of this dog kindly communicate with Mr. A. A. Wilson, Dragon Motor Car Co., Telephone 482? Any expenses will be paid or reward given.

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, March 21st, 1921.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE.

AT the request of numerous Patrons, a FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE will be held on the above date. Table reservations can be made at the Hongkong Hotel (Telephone No. 32) or direct to Repulse Bay Hotel (Telephone Nos. 881 and 897). Hongkong, March 7, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE APPROACH ROADS to the above Hotel are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the main entrance until completion of such work.

WAR MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

- Messrs. Lane Crawford.
- "Kelly & Walsh."
- "Moore."
- "Wm. Powell, Ltd."
- Hongkong Cricket Club.
- Club L'Espérance.
- Engineers' Institute.
- Victoria Recreation Club.
- Kowloon Cricket Club.
- Kowloon Bowling Club.
- Peak Club.
- Club de Recreio.
- Craigengower Club.

M. J. BREEN.

Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. Arnold to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

March 23, 1921, commencing at 2.15 p.m. at Her Residence No. 86, Bonham Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

Bric-bras, &c., &c.

therein contained.

As follows—

HALL—Teak Hall Stand and Side Tables. Drawing Room—Large Easy Chairs Pouffe and Chesterfield Sofa (by Wm. Powell.) Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stands, &c., Water Colours and Engravings, Old Brass and Bronze Curbs and Several Lots of Chinese 5-col. and Blue and White Porcelain, Carpets, Rugs and Curtains (Lane Crawford & Co.). Dining Room—Large Mirror Back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon Ex Table, Chairs, Cabinets, Electro Plates and Cutlery, Glass, Crockery, Ware, &c., including several lots of Silver Ware. Bedrooms—Teakwood and Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Writing and Card Tables, &c., Bed and Table Linen, Blankets, &c., Bath-room, Pantry, and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

A collection of Old Gold and Silver, Coins (Japanese) in case, Electric Fittings, Barometer and a large quantity of Pot Plants.

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HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House TODAY (Monday), 14th March, 1921, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order.

A. H. ABBAS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 5, 1921.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD HONGKONG.

MEMBERS of both GUILDS are requested to attend a Special General combined Meeting at the Guild Offices on—

TUESDAY, 15th March, 1921,

at 5.45 p.m.

A full attendance is essential.

W. J. STOKES,

Branch Secretary M.E.G.C.

W. E. KIRBY,

Asst. Secretary C.C.O.G.

Hongkong, March 12, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that the Firms of Messrs. FOOK LEE & COMPANY and the Hongkong branch of THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, have been amalgamated and in the future business will be carried on by THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 12, 1921.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

to be held at Black Boulder Point, Kowloon Bay on SATURDAY, the 26th and MONDAY, the 28th March, 1921.

THE following events are open to the Colony—

Challenge Cup Race.—For Four.

Limited to residents of the Colony, each crew to be drawn from a single unit, as a Regiment, a Ship, a Corps, a Firm, or any other body of gentlemen working together at the same profession or calling. A Club is not included in the definition. If any of the Units cannot provide a complete crew, any combination of two similar Units can be made—Distance, 1 mile.

Entrance Fee, \$5.00.

Motor Boat Race.—Open to any private owned Motor Boat in China. Boats to be handicapped on estimated speed per hour from particulars entered on entry form. Triangle Course, 5 miles.

Entrance Fee, \$10.00, to accompany entry form.

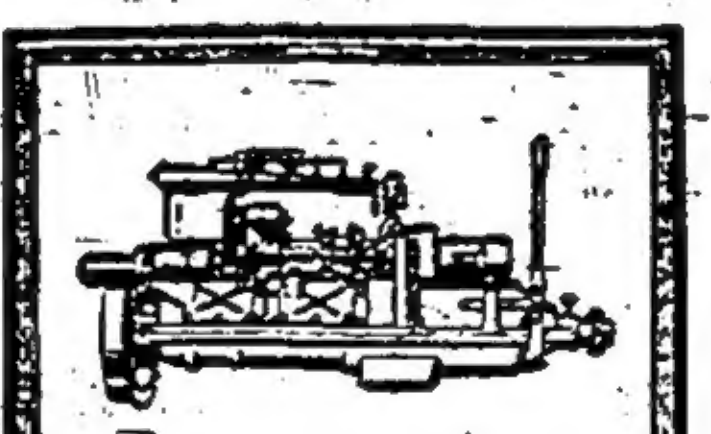
Entries Close to the Hon. Secretary on the 12th inst.

Entry forms can be had on application.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 5, 1921.



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Neither your boat nor your engine will shake to pieces if you engine is a Kermath. The Kermath has practically no vibrations; it runs with extreme smoothness.

This is the secret of the great dependability of the Kermath and of its unusual economy of fuel.

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MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Urinary Disorders. It is the only medicine that cures the most obstinate cases of Gleet, Stricture, Catarrh, etc., without any harm to the system. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. Martin, Paris.

Sole Importers: Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Houster's Service to the China Mail.)

TREATY OF SEVERES.

LONDON, March 13th. An official communiqué states that the Conference at St. James' Palace has handed the Turks and the Greeks proposals for the settlement of the Near East problem, including the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations, increase of Turkish forces to 75,000 with more Turkish and fewer foreign officers, reduction of the demilitarized zone in the Straits, Allied evacuation of Constantinople and the Island Peninsula, restriction of Allied occupation to Gallipoli and Chios, maintenance of Turkish troops in Constantinople, strengthening Turkey's naval forces, substantial concessions as regards the Financial Commission, suppression of foreign post offices, recognition of the facts of the situation in Kurdistan, modification of the stipulations of the treaty as regards Armenia, and admission of Turkish sovereignty in the vilayet of Smyrna but maintaining a Greek garrison in the town of Smyrna. The League of Nations is suggested should appoint a Christian as Governor of Smyrna. The Turkish delegates protested against the proposal of a Greek garrison in Smyrna, but undertook to submit the proposals to the Governments at Constantinople and Ankara.

GERMAN REPARATIONS BILL.

LONDON, March 13th. The text of the German Reparations Recovery Bill has been published. It provides that the purchaser shall pay the Commissioners of Customs and Excise such proportion of the value of imported goods as the Treasury may prescribe. The Commissioners will pay the money into a special account applicable towards the discharge of Germany's obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. The Bill applies to all German goods, whether they come direct or not, with the exception of goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment. The Commissioners will fix the value of goods. Any dispute as regards the value is to be referred to a referee appointed by the Treasury. The Commissioners may require importers to furnish particulars as regards the country of manufacture and production of goods. If the Act threatens hardship in the case of commodities arranged before March 1st, application may be made to the High Court to secure a suspension or amendment of any proceedings for the enforcement of the contracts. The Board of Trade may reduce payments to the Commissioners or exempt certain goods on the recommendation of a committee of experts which the Board will appoint.

BERLIN, March 13th.

The Reichstag, in the course of its debate on the proceedings of the London Conference, adopted a Coalition resolution, by 385 to 49, endorsing the Government's action and supporting the Government's persistence in rejecting unfulfillable demands, notwithstanding the Entente sanctions.

Herr von Simons said that the Government must strive to find a middle path, enabling submission of counter-proposals on a different basis.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 13th. The Allied Conference has been concluded.

PARIS, March 10th. The Rhinish population is acquiescing with perfect equanimity, even with concealed satisfaction, in the Allied occupation which guarantees them peace and order. Business is going on as usual.

THE ENTENTE.

PARIS, March 10th. At the Inter-Allied Club a number of prominent British subjects residing in Paris met a number of prominent Frenchmen at a luncheon presided over by Lord Charles Montagu.

In an address, M. Paul Cambon, the former Ambassador in London, stated that, despite repeated attempts to divide them, the French and the British peoples were still firmly united, and mutual goodwill was growing every day.

AUSTRIA OF TO-DAY.

LONDON, March 13th. The London Conference received the Austrian Chancellor, Mr. Mayr, who dwelt on the cruel privations of Austrians and on the necessity of securing coal and foodstuffs. He thanked the Allies for their help in averting starvation, but he contended that Austria had not been given a fair chance to carry out the conditions of the Treaty of St. Germain. He mentioned that the direct taxes had increased eightfold since July, 1920, and the Customs duties severely-fold. Nevertheless, Austria was suffering from a deficit of forty-two milliards, chiefly due to State subsidies for food. The deficit would disappear if foodstuffs were obtainable on credit. Unless the Supreme Council pledged comprehensive help in the matter of credits, Austria was faced with collapse.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Allies were most anxious to help Austria in her genuine distress, but they were themselves overburdened with economic troubles.

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ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

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Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH.

THOMAS.—On March 3, 1921, at Peking, the wife of W. A. H. Thomas, of a daughter, who lived 6 hours only.

O'DRISCOLL.—On Sunday, March 6, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. O'Driscoll, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERRIS-OWEN.—On March 5, 1921, at Shanghai, William Hooper Ferris to Mabel Béatrice Owen.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921.

"ITS OWN BITTERNESS."

The bargain of Faust involved but a temporary and petty discomfort as compared with the daily crucifixion of soul that is the lot of him who serves Demos as a journalist. There is no merciful indulgence here; it is the damnation of it that hurts. The "Black Monday" of the drudge is six-fold his, and more poignant and depressive the distress of it. Assume that his efforts occasionally elicit the plaudits of the fickle mob, it is in the nature of things that he should have the insight to assay these petty triumphs, so grateful to less sophisticated men, at their intrinsic worthlessness. He cannot forgive them for their praises, for he knows that they know not what they do. It sometimes happens that a Boettian who knows no difference between piousness and epigram will condescend to pronounce his work good, and the shuddering wretch hies him to some privacy where he can, blaspheming the while, pluck forth the

rankling barb and hurl it from him with a gout of spite. Because there has been made a bargain, the consideration matters, and Demos matters. Every day begins with the problem. What will most interest the taskmaster? The problem solved, becomes feigned with a little of a deplorable parental likeness. How shall the subject be treated? Will this or that apparent comicality offend? Will it be good for him? Is it right and true and just? If these things, will it interest or bore? Is it expedient? But that is to assume that the "it" discussed of has quickly been discovered, which is seldom the case. The Israelites were not asked to make bricks without straw. This image is much misused. Their grievance was that the taskmaster would not give them straw, and that before they could begin their brickmaking they had to go far afield and consume much time in gleaning straw from areas poorly furnished with that essential. Hard as he was, harder than the bricks they made, their taskmaster was more reasonable than Demos. They were not tortured by doubts as to the proper shape to give their bricks. A conventional form was sure to satisfy. They were not embarrassed by the consciousness of the existence of a class which cannot see the necessity of bricks. There were no lawyers to write in that the edge or corner of a brick made was too sharp, that it had wounded a client, that the sweating slave of a brick-maker must be held responsible.

The law the lawyers know about is property and land; But why the leaves are on the trees, And why the winds disturb the seas, Why honey is the food of bees, Why horses have such tender knees, Why winters come and rivers freeze, Whom "Adversarius" tries to please.

Is property and land; But why the leaves are on the trees, And why the winds disturb the seas, Why honey is the food of bees, Why horses have such tender knees, Why winters come and rivers freeze, Whom "Adversarius" tries to please.

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In talking of the price of cheese. (He really is a dreadful tease) Why Faith is more than what one sees, And Hope survives the worst disease, And Charity is more than these. They do not understand."

Then again, there must have been a steady and a strong demand for bricks. The craftsman conscious of a substantial article, well baked and shapely, was not distracted by anxieties due to those of the colleague who had to put the bricks on the market. In bondage though the Israelite brickmaker was, it cannot have been so unhappy a bondage as that we now envisage. Having kneaded into the plastic clay the binding of straw, and patted it into shape, he could straighten his back and enjoy the sunset without further concern for the fate of his product. A sunny Sabbath spent in cruising along the less familiar coasts of this island, in the free winds of God, is followed by Monday morning, and thoughts like these. The vista of future Monday mornings, da capo, and da capo, obscures the corollary of as many Sundays. Verily, the heart knoweth its own bitterness.

Mr. Hollands was in charge of the game.

The usual huge crowd gathered round the S.C.A. Ground to see the Home team meet the R.G.A.

A very fast and evenly contested game finished in a victory for the Gunners by two clear goals.

The soldiers opened the scoring from a penalty awarded them well into the first half.

In the second half the Athletic made desperate efforts to equalize but the Gunners' goal and defence were in great form and managed to keep their goal intact. Well on to full time, the soldiers secured their second goal. The whistle came with the Chinese trying hard to even up.

The referee was Mr. Andrews.

A large number of naval reliefs for the China Station arrived here by the P. and O. s.s. "Khyber" yesterday.

Paymaster-Lieutenant F. D. Pearce and Paymaster-Midshipmen S. E. D. Smith and J. Parott have been appointed to the cruiser "Hawkins," flagship of the China Station, from Feb. 2.

Captain A. C. H. Smith, an officer well known on the China Station, where he served before the war, is now senior captain of the Royal Navy and the next on the list for promotion to flag rank.

The Goodenough Memorial Prizes have just been awarded, and one of the trio has been won by Lieutenant Erskine K. H. St. Aubyn, D.S.C., commanding the river gunboat "Cockchafer," China Station.

A competitor to Mr. Vanderlip is mentioned by the Delta News Agency which states that a British stock company called Sunmel is applying for concessions to exploit the coalfields in the Maritime Province.

On account of his poverty, reports a northern contemporary, Viscount Tseng Kun, a Manchurian nobleman, living in Nanshen Street, Peking, has sold his 13-year-old daughter for \$40, to be a slave-girl.

Word has been received by the North China Star that Mr. Wilder, a well known trader in the interior, is being deported out of West China, by way of Chungking. It is stated that he was sent out of Tibet in chains, by the authorities at Tachienlu, where he has been carrying on his business.

A correspondent of the Central China Post states that the White Wolf band has been re-organized and is now more efficient than before. One town has been sacked, and the mails in Honan held up eight times. In addition to the presence of this band in Honan, troubles are increased through the fact that grain sent for the relief of the famine sufferers has been commandeered by the soldiers.

Judgment in favour of the plaintiff has been given by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood in the bungalow case, in which Rev. Father A. Henriques claimed \$205 from Mr. George Theodore Lam for wrongfully removing the support of the soil of his bungalow at Ho Mun Tin and omitting to shore up or otherwise secure the plaintiff's compound and boundary walls. Mr. D. J. Lewis represented the plaintiff and Mr. M. K. Lo the defendant.

The U.S.S. "Huron," the flagship of the Asiatic fleet, will arrive in Hongkong on April 20 commanded by Captain H. L. Cone and with Admiral Joseph Strauss aboard. The "Huron" will be accompanied by about 13 destroyers, made up of the 13th Division and with the addition of the 35th Division, which has recently arrived in Manila from a cruise in the Near East. The destroyers will leave Manila, where they are now stationed, on April 16. They will arrive in Hongkong on April 20 and leave on April 27. They will then go to Swatow, arriving there April 28 and leaving again on May 1 for Shanghai by way of Foochow, and will reach Shanghai on May 3. They will be in port in Shanghai nearly two weeks, leaving there on May 13 for Chefoo where they will remain for the summer.

SPORT.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD.

"Titania" v. St. Joseph's O. These two teams met on the Club ground on Saturday in the third round of the shield competition, each team having disposed of two competitors previously.

The "Titania" finished winners of the match by five clear goals, their play and general combination being greatly superior to that of the College, who however put up a game defence.

By half time "Titania" was heading by 2 goals Pyles and Powell being responsible.

In the second half the Sailors' defence was rarely troubled and their forwards scored three further goals, Hendry scoring twice and Hutchy once.

Mr. Hollands was in charge of the game.

FIRST DIVISION.

R.G.A. 2 S.C.A. 0

H.K. Club 2 Kowloon 1

The usual huge crowd gathered round the S.C.A. Ground to see the Home team meet the R.G.A.

A very fast and evenly contested game finished in a victory for the Gunners by two clear goals.

The soldiers opened the scoring from a penalty awarded them well into the first half.

In the second half the Athletic made desperate efforts to equalize but the Gunners' goal and defence were in great form and managed to keep their goal intact. Well on to full time, the soldiers secured their second goal. The whistle came with the Chinese trying hard to even up.

The referee was Mr. Andrews.

CLUB V. KOWLOON.

This match was played on the Club ground at 3 p.m. After a very evenly contested game the Club ran out winners by the odd goal in three.

The Club secured their first goal through the slowness with which Crocker, the Kowloon goalie cleared, but the second goal the Club got was the result of a fine piece of combination.

In the second half Kowloon scored from a penalty. After this they tried hard to equalize. They certainly had the Club on the defensive but their forwards were weak in front of goal and the final whistle came with the Club one ahead.

Mr. Masters was in charge of the match.

SECOND DIVISION.

Only one match was played in the second division on Saturday, the United meeting the Indians on Navy A. ground.

A very fair and even game resulted. The United scored in the first half. In the second half the Indians equalized but close on full time the United secured the odd goal and ran out victors.

The referee was Mr. Andrews.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. V. R.E. AND L.A.

Fielding an all-bowlers XI on Saturday, the H.K.C.C. inflicted a decisive defeat on the R.E. and L.A. The bowlers batted first, and finding little difficulty with the military bowling, put together 157 runs before the whole side was got out.

Farthing with 47 was the highest contributor to the total. The other contributors of double figures were: Reed, 32, Sawyer, 22, and Drummond 12. Mr. "Extras" was responsible for 10 runs. When the military batted, the bowlers played havoc with them, and disposed of the whole side for the low score of 31 runs, of which 20 were extras. Farthing's bowling was notable, his first over giving four and his second five. The last ball of the over got a wicket, and he took three others without giving away a single run.

The scores were—

H.K.C.C. R. E. A. Webster, c Jacobson, b Edwards 7

W. H. Edwards, b Edwards 7

F. H. Farthing, c and b Pearson 47

G. H. Piercy, b Edwards 3

H. A. Sawyer, c Jacobson, b Pearson 22

Pearson 2

F. J. Ling, b Pearson 4

W. H. Drummond, c Larcombe, b Bowen 12

B. Bowen, not out 32

W. Mackenzie, c Bagnall, b Pearson 0

L. J. Davies, lb.w. Bagnall 5

W. J. Hope, st. Wahl, b Bowen 8

Extras 10

Total 157

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Edwards 9 1 32 3

Hammond 5 0 18 0

Bagnall 5 0 26 1

Bowen 9 0 42 2

Pearson 8 2 29 4

R. E. AND L.A.

Capt. Oliver, c Davies, b Webster 10

C. S. M. Pearson, c Drummond, b Webster 5

W. H. Edwards, b Webster 2

Lt. Col. Bowen, b Webster 0

Major Edwards, run out 2

Major Bagnall, b Reed 21

Capt. Wahl, not out 0

S. S. Redpath, c Drummond, b Reed 0

Sapper Jacobson, c Webster 10

Farthing 2

Lt. Larcombe, c Davies b Farthing 2

L. C. Hayward, c Drummond, b Farthing 0

Farthing 0

Lt. Hammond, b Farthing 29

Extras 23

Total 81

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Reed 9 2 18 2

Webster 8 1 18 3

Ling 4 2 5 0

Farthing 3 1 9 4

C.R.C. v. NAVY.

A strong Chinese XI was at home to a Navy team on Saturday, and playing very good cricket, defeated their opponents by three wickets and 31 runs.

The visitors batted first and started well, but had luck soon dogged them, and with the exception of three batsmen who managed to reach double figures, they went down very cheaply, three for "ducks."

Commodore Bowden Smith played very steady cricket and stayed for a good time. He contributed the side's highest score (33) before he was bowled. With only 95 runs to get to win, the Chinese went about their business in a matter of fact way.

They received almost anything which came their way, and managed to defeat their opponents for the loss of four wickets. J. Wong with 37 and G. Lee (34) were the best double figure contributors.

The scores were—

NAVY.

Commodore Bowden Smith, b Un 33

Hew-fan 7

Lt. Franks, b Ching 1

Rev. Crole Rees, c Hung, b Lee 1

Bloomfield, c Lam Chun, b Lee 20

Williams, c Un, b Lee 20

Kennett c Ching, b Un 0

Wilson, b Ching 9

Giles, b Un Hew-fan 14

Smallbone, not out 0

Howard, b Un Hew-fan 2

Smith, b Ching 0

Extras 7

Total 94

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Lee 13 2 38 3

Ching 12 3 24 3

Ng Sze-kwong 3 0 6 0

Un Hew-fan 7 1 18 4

C.R.C.

J. Wong, b Wilson 37

W. Lock Wei, b Bloomfield 18

Un Hew-fan, b Crole-Rees 0

Cheong Man-ping, c Franks b Bloomfield 4

Bloomfield 23

Hung Ho-chiu, run out 2

G. Lee, not out 34

A. M. Lam Chun, lb.w. Bloomfield 0

A. J. Kew, not out 3

Extras 6

Total (6 wks.) 125

H. Ching, Lo Man-pan and Ng Sze-kwong did not bat.

Bowling analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Crole Rees 10 2 23 1

Bloomfield 13 2 62 3

Kennett 3 0 14 0

Wilson 4 1 19 1

Williams 2 1 1 0

POLO CLUB.

INTERESTING WEEK-END SPORT.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by a large gathering of interested spectators at Causeway Bay, on Saturday, when the Hongkong Polo Club held a series of sporting events which, after the enforced rest caused by the war, proved to be quite a novelty, and from the enthusiasm which every event was received, one that bids well to become very popular. The programme included a polo match between teams representing the Yorkshire Regiment and Jardine's and a skittle gymkhana. H. E. the Governor and Lady Smiths who were present, evinced much interest in the various events. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment attended and contributed a fine programme of music.

POLO MATCH.

The polo match was the first item on the programme, and the teams took the field as follows:—Wills: Major A. W. Timmis (Captain), Major Law, Lieut. C. Sergeant and Lieut. J. M. Dodington. Jardine's: Hon. Mr. John Johnstone (Captain), Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Fidden Wilson.

Play was very fast from the start, and on the whole even, with the ball travelling up and down the field with extraordinary rapidity. For a while neither side could obtain much advantage over the opponents, but Jardine's were the most promising combination, and gave the military men a difficult time. They were not kept long, and before the game had gone very far, they drew first blood. Thus scored, the Wills very soon equalised with a fine shot. A ding-dong struggle followed with

HOME TRADE.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

LATEST WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, reported on Wednesday, Feb. 2.—

The tone of the cotton markets has again been unsettled and rather weaker; and in consequence of the selling pressure increasing both in America and at Liverpool whilst demand for actual cotton has been quite lacking, the tendency has been towards a slightly lower level of values.

Prices have in fact reached the lowest for the year and are also under the lowest touched at the end of last year. The higher grades of cotton are at present comparatively the weakest, although there is no doubt that a large proportion of the cotton stocks are of the lower grades which are more or less unsuitable for Lancashire. These lower grades were however, chiefly responsible for the recent increased sales which were mostly for export and it still seems likely that the demand for them is not satisfied. In the yarn and cloth sections there is nothing in the nature of an improvement to report. Demand for both yarn and cloth has shrunk to a negligible quantity, and even enquiry has fallen off. Yarn prices are slightly lower but quotations are very seldom tested with offers. Buyers who have actual business to place are able to purchase at prices well below the cost of production. This cannot last indefinitely however, as the number of weaving mills closing down entirely is rapidly increasing, and once this is done a mill cannot recommence for such small orders as are on offer at present; and in addition, of course, it is very unlikely that they will reopen before prices are on a much more remunerative basis. News that the Excess Profits Duty was not to be renewed has been the only bright feature in the week's trading. The low price of silver and weak cotton continue to have a bad effect on the Far Eastern outlets. Enquiry from India is very small, and although chiefly from Calcutta, there have also been telegrams. During the week the resolutions of the various Indian Mercantile Associations with regard to the payment of drafts have again been under consideration of the London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce and strong disapproval of the attitude adopted by the Associations has been expressed as being contrary to all business honesty and destructive of the sanctity of contracts.

both sides securing three more goals before the final whistle came. By mutual agreement, play was continued until a decision was reached. For ten minutes both sides worked hard without success, and then the Wills scored, thus running out victors by five goals to four.

Major General Macnaughten and Capt. Leslie Smith were the umpires.

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S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 20th April.

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MEXICO MARU—Sailing on Wednesday, 13th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KASATO MARU (Taking Passengers)—Monday, 28th March.

INDUS MARU—Tuesday, 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular 1st class service.

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Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & ADELAIDE—Monthly service via New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

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One steamer beginning of April.

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KAIYO MARU—Sailing on Sunday, 20th March.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

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JAPAN'S POLICY.

AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS.

NO IDEA OF AGGRESSION.

A diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes—
Like Count Sierza, so Baron Hayashi is one of those diplomats still rarely met with in the ranks of la coterie, if no longer so rarely as of yore, who never resent a straight question. I therefore ventured to draw the Japanese Ambassador's attention to the suspicion and alarm aroused in certain quarters here by the expenditure on naval and military armaments provided under the Japanese Budget Estimates for 1921. "Your Excellency has already stated," I remarked, "that the contemplated expansion of your capital fleet to one of eight battleships and largest battle-cruisers of the latest and largest pattern dates back to 1916-17, and that it is of a strictly defensive character. But some people cannot bring themselves to believe that a naval programme which, together with the development of aerial and land forces, will account for half the total expenditure of the State during the present year can possibly be of a defensive character?"

"I am certainly not unaware of this scepticism and distrust," replied the Ambassador, "but to dispel their doubts I would refer them to the naval comparative statistics published in *The Daily Telegraph* by Mr. Archibald Hurd. We propose spending this year a little over £70,000,000 sterling upon our navy, but the United States propose spending something like £200,000,000. Mr. Hurd points out that, even if and when our 'eight-eight' programme is completed, our capital fleet will yet not equal half the strength of the American. Thus you will see that the latter's margin of superiority will be incomparably greater than that (of no more than 60 per cent.) enjoyed by the British Navy over the German in 1914. You will also allow me to point out that Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in his recent report on the defensive requirements of your Australian Dominions, asked for eight battleships and eight battle-cruisers—a programme equal to our own. Now your Australian Dominions, you must admit, have neither the population nor the territorial, political, and economic commitments of Japan. Still, nobody has ventured to attribute aggressive intentions to Lord Jellicoe!"

UNSTABLE FAR EAST.
"Again, in respect of military arrangements it is suggested that we are maintaining land forces of a magnitude out of all harmony with peace conditions. But could anything be more unstable than the present outlook in the Far East, with Siberia in one melting-pot and China in another, not to mention Central Asia?" We are perhaps far removed in these regions from a return to sanity and a normal equilibrium as you are throughout Eastern Europe and Asia Minor. The past two years have shown, too, how often we may be called upon to defend against wholesale slaughter the Japanese colonists in Siberia and Manchuria.

Speaking now in a more general sense, our service establishments may at first sight seem large, but not when you consider the immense length of coast-line and the land frontiers we might have to defend in an emergency. Remember also that China has thirty-six divisions; that Russia, before the war, had 100 divisions, and even today the Bolsheviks are seeking to emulate the military machine of Imperial Russia. We have numerous islands to defend, territories far from compact, with fewer facilities than you possessed for moving large bodies of troops to any one section during the late war. However, it is rather our naval than our military armaments that are the chief source of interest and pre-occupation for the moment, and so I will revert to the former. I repeat, "How could we, with a fleet not half so strong as the American, in the considered opinion of your own naval critic, harbour aggressive designs against the United States?"

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE.
"Well, then, do you suspect the United States of harbouring aggressive designs against yourselves?" "Certainly I do not," Mr. Secretary Daniels, who conceived the idea of a fleet nearly three times as strong as that we are now building, I believe to be a genuinely religious and peace-loving man, like most Americans. But precisely on account of his ardent pacifism and of his belief in the moral infallibility of his nation, he has set out to construct a fleet so strong as would reduce all others to a mere cipher, and, incidentally, enable America to dictate her conception of Right to others. Now with nations it is as with individuals, some are more righteous—others less—America is assuredly among the former. But no more than any individual is any nation always and everywhere righteous, or, at any rate, in the right. The most righteous sometimes lapse through pride or aberration. And wisdom prescribes that provision should be made against such lapses. Moreover, of none of us can it be exacted that we should concede a pre-dominance in virtue to any particular State. Therefore political wisdom and expediency are here at one with the national dignity in holding that we as a sea power cannot consent to be at the total mercy of any other navy. That is one of the reasons why, painful as is the burden entailed by our naval and military estimates, the nation will bear it, I will not say gladly, but resignedly."

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S ARGUMENT ABOUT THE NON-AGGRESSIVE MOTIVES OF EITHER SIDE IS NO DOUBT CONVINCING. I interposed at this juncture, "but is not such a budget as yours, and also the American in some measure, incompatible with the maintenance of a lasting state of peace, simply because the national resignation to such burdens cannot endure for long, so that their trend must inevitably be towards collision?"

THE FOLLY OF WAR.
"If you had put that question to me in August, 1914, I should perhaps have refused to discuss it, or if I had I should have felt tempted to agree with you. But times have changed, so I will answer you, and answer in the negative. We have

all learned the lesson of the war—that is, the folly of it. And none has learned it better than ourselves. You sometimes call us 'realists.' I am not sure that a compliment is implied in that word. You also called the Germans 'realists,' although they were not realists, but rather creatures of 'pride and prejudice.' But, anyhow, I will not repudiate the label, if what is meant is that there is more sense than sentiment in our foreign policy. I hope there is; I know there is. Well, firstly, because we are realistic, receptive but also critical, and cold, scientific observers of facts, we have duly noted that modern war is not a paying proposition, whether for the vanquished or for the victors. It may spell bankruptcy for both. Remember, the world is to-day dominated by the economic factor; and our best brains, both young and old, read, not Clausewitz, but Mill; not strategy, but economics. They understand that our future lies not in territorial and military conquest but on the water in the carrying trade, and on land in our commercial and industrial expansion abroad. We have become a big industrial power. But, once more, because we are, as you say, realists, and as such have noted the gigantic blunder committed by Germany, then at the crux of her industrial expansion, in 1914, believe me, we do not propose to repeat that blunder, and by a mad act of aggression to miss or mar the tremendous, the unique economic opportunities that should be ours for a peaceable effort.

ECONOMIC BURDENS.
"It would be an impertinence for me to suggest that the same remark might apply to our American friends. The United States have long been a great economic Power, but they, too, have within their reach at this juncture commercial possibilities of a magnitude they have never known before. The full naval programme now under discussion there would no doubt weigh, financially speaking, less heavily upon the American people than that we have in view upon our own people. Still, the proposed burden, as we already see, is not cheerfully envisaged by all Americans. Thus, it would appear that the threatened naval race in the Pacific—really no race at all, since we have no desire to challenge, and could only compete under the severest handicaps—might yet be avoided by an arrangement compatible with the material safety and the national dignity of both, and of yourselves. The un-official proposals to this effect already put forward in the United States are sure to meet, on the part of Japan, with a ready and cordial response. Indeed, has not the whole trend of Japanese foreign policy in recent times been directed towards a friendly agreement with America, whether within the League or without? Where, I ask you, have we failed to show the proper spirit of conciliation? Where could it be said of us that we have sought to push to their extreme limits and logically legitimate conclusions our principles and claims? You assuredly in regard to the racial equality amendment to the Covenant; nor in regard to the emigration question in California; nor in regard to equal opportunities of commerce and trade in the South Pacific Islands under Australia's mandate. In every instance we have either fallen in with the compromise proposed or looked for one ourselves."

CHINESE QUESTION.
Turning to the Chinese question, Baron Hayashi said: "I have been in China for tens of years, and I think that I am one of those who 'know something about China. China is a country of vast extent, and holds untold wealth and natural resources. She has a great future, upon which depends in no small measure not only the future of Japan, but that of the whole world. As Mr. Wellington Koo, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain, said quite rightly the other day the Chinese question is not a regional but a world question, and I think that it behoves all world Powers to co-operate with China in the working out of her national destinies. Past Japanese policies towards China may not always have been wise, but the aim of our nation has always been to see China succeed in establishing a strong Government, capable of weathering the troubled waves of the present-day world-politics. We want her to attain an economic and social development commensurate with her national greatness. In taking such a course we have never lost sight of the effect which the real consolidation and development of the Chinese people would be bound to have upon the national life of Japan. To achieve this much-desired goal Japan and China must be good friends, for only in friendship can we develop side by side, in intimate collaboration, for our joint benefit. The policy of the 'Open Door' must be observed by all. It should be welcome to all."

BONE DRY SHIP.

RAILS FOR THE ORIENT.

PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.

There was no scramble among the eighty odd passengers who sailed from here yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner "Creole State" to charge the ship's buffet when the craft passed over the three-mile limit.

Departure of the "Creole State" marked the first trans-Pacific passenger liner to leave this port or any other Pacific Coast port affected by the ruling of the United States Shipping Board that there shall be no intoxicating liquors on vessels under its jurisdiction.

Passenger agents say that all of the fifteen Shipping Board liners allocated to Pacific Coast steamship companies for operation in the trans-Pacific service out of this port and Seattle will be hard hit by the rule.

"CREOLE STATE" HAS SOFT DRINKS. All of the vessels owned by private companies now operating under the American flag between the Pacific Coast and the Orient have liquor. The "Creole State" is equipped with a bar, but soda water, mineral water and other harmless substitutes were the only beverages on board.

Shipping men said yesterday that the ruling will result in bootlegging traffic on these vessels, because passengers boarding Shipping Board liners at foreign ports can bring stores of beverages aboard. It is held the ruling will drive patronage to foreign lines.

TRAVELLERS INSIST ON COCKTAIL. A traveller insists on his cocktail before luncheon and dinner. "It was the statement of one of the oldest chief stewards on trans-Pacific liners "And if returning passengers who have lived in the Orient cannot have their hot toddies on crumby nights, then they are not going to travel on American passenger liners under the jurisdiction of the Shipping Board," he said.

Efforts of the Shipping Board to enforce the liquor ban on their vessels engaged on the Atlantic has resulted in the most flagrant bootlegging industry in operation and has hit the traffic on these ships tremendously, according to reports from the East. The "Creole State" is being operated by the Pacific Mail for the account of the United States Shipping Board.

CITY COMEDY.

LORD MAYOR'S SURPRISE.

ELECTION IN POULTRY BOOTH.

As no hall was available the authorities found themselves in difficulties over the Aldermanic election in the City Ward of Lime-street, E.C. The deputy himself came to the rescue and lent his poultry booth in Leadenhall Market. For this occasion the iron shutters were pulled down wholly on one side and half on the other.

A red carpet was borrowed for the floor, and a more or less antique armchair was placed in front of the table. The greasy nature of the trade carried on within the confines of the booth could not be disguised.

CITY MARSHAL'S ALARM. When the Lord Mayor, Alderman Roll, came down in full state he seemed surprised. The City Marshal metaphorically clutched at his skirts, and the Mace-bearer and the Sword-bearer were obviously alarmed lest they should soil their robes.

However, the Mace-bearer propped his mace in a corner, where a few sacks hid from the vulgar gaze something mysterious (perhaps poultry), and resigned himself to the inevitable. City business men hung their hats on the poultry pegs and proceeded to elect Mr. T. A. Blane, M.P. for South Leicester, an Alderman.

Rude boys outside discovered holes in the shutters and attempted to prod the Mace-bearer and to shift the mace. It was all very good-humoured, and the Lord Mayor added to the laughter when he declared that he used to buy chickens in the market as a young man.

These words of the Ambassador recalled to my mind the happy incident which occurred at Geneva when Japan voted in China's favour in the election of that country to the membership of the Council of the League of Nations. The new China and the new Japan will be drawn nearer and nearer to each other. The young men of both countries are thinking—thinking hard—of converging lines. They are fraternising at Geneva and elsewhere, and a few of their elders at this stage are at all inclined to frown upon such fraternisation. The new spirit is abroad in the Far East quite as much as it is in the West, or even in the "Middle West."

PRINCE AND REGGIE.

HOSPITAL DIALOGUE.

WHERE'S YOUR BAND.

The Prince of Wales met the frank little subject in the Empire when he visited the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, S.W., of which he is president.

He was conducted by Princess Louise to the cot of Reggie McKenna, aged 5, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired. Talking from Reggie a joy battle-ship he was sailing on his lap, the Prince began:

"Well, little man, is this the 'Queen Elizabeth'?"

"No, it isn't," said Reggie with slight scorn. "Tain't big enough!"

"You had a dream about the Prince of Wales, didn't you, Reggie?" asked Princess Louise.

"Oh, yes," he cried delightedly. "I dreamt he came to breakfast with me. If he had come this morning he would have had cold ham. I had cold ham—it's nice," he confided.

"Well, don't you recognise the Prince here now?" pursued the Princess.

"No, I don't," returned Reggie flatly. "He ain't the Prince."

"I think I am," laughed the Prince, bending over the cot.

"How can you be the Prince?" Reggie challenged, and then, triumphantly, "There ain't no band with you!"

The Prince roared with laughter. Princess Louise brought a handkerchief to her eyes, and Reggie chuckled secretly for a space, and then—

"I say," he whispered to the Prince, "I had turkey for dinner at Christmas. And," he added darkly, "I've still got it here in my mummy."

As he was passing on to the next ward the Prince called out to Reggie: "Good-bye, Reggie—take care of the turkey!"

"Good-bye," returned Reggie, in a tone of complete familiarity.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

SPECIALISED INFORMATION.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Royal Colonial Institute in London includes in its activities the collection and dissemination of specialised information concerning the trade and industry of the British Empire, in pursuance of one of its principal objects—to foster and stimulate inter-empire trade.

With the view of centralising and co-ordinating such information, the Institute, through its Trade and Industry Committee, established an Enquiry or Information Bureau, the particular function of which is to deal with enquiries on any trade or industrial subject from individuals and firms in every part of the Empire.

In fulfilment of the object, the Committee, during recent years, have dealt with a large number of enquiries of a most varied nature, including the furnishing of economic and statistical information; introducing Overseas importers to British manufacturers and merchants specialising in particular lines; placing at the disposal of Fellows and their friends, when visiting England, the facilities afforded by the Committee; and, generally, rendering assistance in every possible way to those intimately concerned in the economic and industrial development of the Empire.

The Committee, by virtue of its non-party and non-political character, occupies a unique position: its one aim is to secure the co-operation and good will of the many industrial interests within the Empire. No enquiry can be too trivial; none too searching. The Committee have a special list of British manufacturers of standing and repute to whom Overseas importers and traders can be introduced; the firms on this list are those who are making particular efforts to meet the special local requirements of Overseas Empire buyers.

Correspondence and enquiries, which are invited, should be addressed to Trade and Industry Committee, Royal Colonial Institute, London, W.C. 2.

One fatal case of small-pox and another of cerebro spinal fever, also a non-fatal case of cerebro spinal fever, all Chinese, were reported yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived in the Colony this morning by the s.s. "Montezuma" were Inspectors Brown and Macdonald, Sub-Inspector Bond and Sergeants Marks and Fallon of the Hongkong Police, back from leave. Inspector Macdonald was accompanied by his bride. With the party came two new recruits for the force.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Customers are requested to apply for our Revised Price List which came into force on 1st March, 1921.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

EAST AND WEST.

FARMER OF THE ORIENT.

YELLOW PERIL DISCUSSION.

We give below extracts from further letters sent to *The Times* regarding Mr. McClure's article on the farmer in the East, published in our last issue.

With regard to the suggestion that the expansion of Japan is due to the pressure of her surplus population, Mr. Eugene Chen directs attention to the last Japanese census, which shows that the death-rate is gaining over the birth-rate in Japan. He adds—"But it is also said that the expansion of Japan is an economic necessity, in that her industrial life must feed on the raw materials of China and the rest of Eastern Asia. There is, however, no difficulty in the way of Japanese acquisition of such raw materials through the ordinary processes or channels of international trade and commerce. May I point out to Sir Harry Johnston that his suggestion in favour of Japanese colonisation in China ignores the fact that the parts of China where the Japanese could make a home have long since been over-populated? As regards the vexed question of immigration, I may mention that China is not, and will not be, vitally interested in the issue as raised by Japan. As long as Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet are not severed from the body of China, the immigration of Chinese into Australia and America will hardly ever become an important question. In those great regions of extra-mural China, Chinese will find all the necessary space to hold and feed their 'surplus population.'"

Capt. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, in the course of a letter to *The Times* disputes Mr. Eugene Chen's claim that in Saghalien, Hokkaido, Korea, and Formosa there is enough room to hold all Japan's surplus population for many decades. These places are valuable possessions for purposes of trade and commerce, but cannot bear a very large increase to their present populations. Even though the Japanese rate of increase may be falling slightly, there was, roughly, last year an increase of 310,000 inhabitants. These enormous annual increases, which appear likely to continue for many years, cannot for long be all accommodated in these possessions. The native populations of Formosa and Korea object most strongly to being squeezed out.

Dr. B. Dunlop, M.B., writes—"In Japan last year there were 18,000 fewer births and 298,250 more deaths than in 1918. But it should not be argued from this that Japan's pressure of population diminished in 1919, for an increase of death-rate is evidence of an increased pressure of population. It is most important to realise that a continuous high death-rate means a high pressure of population, whether the population is increasing or not."

Mr. Eugene Chen rejoins: If it be true that Japan's population is tending to exceed the limit of subsistence, it is incumbent on Japan as a modern civilised Power to face the problem and secure its solution in terms other than those of a policy of aggression towards China or of a policy involving an inevitable conflict with the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Such a solution is not impossible. France, despite her need of men, has been controlling her birth-rate. Is such a solution too realistic to suggest? A famous phrase warns us that we must learn or perish."

A NEW FORM OF "YELLOW PERIL." Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce suggests that a "Yellow Peril" is already looming dangerously close in the form of Bolshevik propaganda.

He refers to an audience which he had in the early portion of last year, when at Peking with his Excellency President Hsu Shih-Cheng they discussed the question of the possibility of Bolshevism taking root in China. At the time of the conversation the Northern Mongolia frontier was in process of being crossed by all sorts and conditions of men, the remains of the forces of the late Admiral Kolitchak and others. Upon my suggesting to the President the danger of such action from the point of view of inoculating the masses in China with Bolshevism, his Excellency disagreed. Put briefly, the contention of the President was that the original driving power of Bolshevism in Russia was the land-hunger of the Moscovites. His Excellency then went on to say that as already most of the agricultural land in China was in the hands of the "people," why should Bolshevism take root there? This we know to be true.

But Bolshevism now has taken on quite another aspect, and its extreme danger to-day lies in the clever and unscrupulous dilution of the original drug to suit the taste of any and every patient who may desire to give it a trial. Bolshevism in Russia is one thing. In Persia another thing. In India, Afghanistan, China, and Japan quite different things. But if the seeds that are being so widely sown develop—in each case differently—at first, be it understood—may they not before long become cognate and all-embracing, and so create a new "Yellow Peril" far more disastrous than the one against which Mr. McClure warns us? That this peril will take a militant form those who know China will be very slow to believe. But it is not impossible to imagine a new "Yellow Peril" in other words Bolshevism, becoming as great a catastrophe.

THEATRE ROYAL.

H. B. WARING CO.

MISS RITA RICARDO.

Miss Rita Ricardo, one of the leading artists of the H. B. Waring Company, is exceedingly well known in London where she played the original "Nancy" in "Milestones" at the Royal and the original "Nurse" in "Damaged Goods" at St. Martin's Theatre. She is the happy possessor of a very distinct personality which wins for her a place as first favourite everywhere she appears. Her favourite role is "Olivia" in Mr. Pim Passes By, the recent great hit of London.

THE ROYAL OPERA CO.

COMING VISIT TO HONGKONG.

The Royal Opera Company, under the direction of Eastern Tours Limited, continue to draw big houses nightly in Bombay where the public are at present reveling in a rare musical treat. It is a long time since really good voices collectively have been heard in the East and this, in conjunction with the magnificent staging, costumes, and delightful comedy entertainment as has hitherto been a stranger in the East. With a producer as well known as Mr. T. C. Fairbairn much was expected in the way the operas would be presented and the actual results have more than verified expectations. "Les Cloches de Corneville" their opening production, was a delight from start to finish and the other operas, which include Dorothy, "Maritana," "La Montre," "Rip van Winkle," "Tom Jones," "La Cigale," and "Erminie" are now being eagerly looked for.

He refers to an audience which he had in the early portion of last year, when at Peking with his Excellency President Hsu Shih-Cheng they discussed the question of the possibility of Bolshevism taking root in China. At the time of the conversation the Northern Mongolia frontier was in process of being crossed by all sorts and conditions of men, the remains of the forces of the late Admiral Kolitchak and others. Upon my suggesting to the President the danger of such action from the point of view of inoculating the masses in China with Bolshevism, his Excellency disagreed. Put briefly, the contention of the President was that the original driving power of Bolshevism in Russia was the land-hunger of the Moscovites. His Excellency then went on to say that as already most of the agricultural land in China was in the hands of the "people," why should Bolshevism take root there? This we know to be true.

But Bolshevism now has taken on quite another aspect, and its extreme danger to-day lies in the clever and unscrupulous dilution of the original drug to suit the taste of any and every patient who may desire to give it a trial. Bolshevism in Russia is one thing. In Persia another thing. In India, Afghanistan, China, and Japan quite different things. But if the seeds that are being so widely sown develop—in each case differently—at first, be it understood—may they not before long become cognate and all-embracing, and so create a new "Yellow Peril" far more disastrous than the one against which Mr. McClure warns us? That this peril will take a militant form those who know China will be very slow to believe. But it is not impossible to imagine a new "Yellow Peril" in other words Bolshevism, becoming as great a catastrophe.

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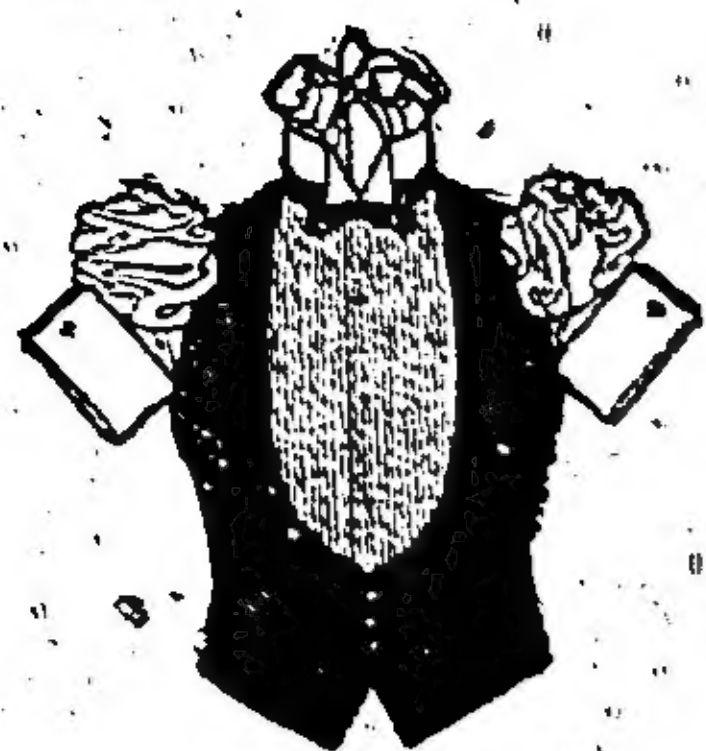
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NOTICES.

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DIESEL ENGINES.

MOTORSHIP ADVANTAGES.

"HOPELESS COMPETITION OF WASTEFUL STEAM ENGINES."

The advantages of the Diesel motorship were explained by Mr. William Denham, the first chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board, when that gentleman appeared before a committee charged with investigations on the Board's affairs. At the time, however, the section of his statement about Diesel engines and his plan for building a fleet propelled by them, did not, in many instances, receive attention and the full text is now given as follows:

"The purpose of my appearance before this committee is to urge the revival of my administration's project to build a large fleet of Diesel motorships. Its rejection was the climax in the tragedy of misfortunes of the Hurley administration. Despite its notable accomplishments, he has unconsciously contributed more to the success of our Scandinavian and British competitors on the sea than the most ardent of our few Anglo-American administrators, during the war. When I put the word 'Emergency' into the title of the Fleet Corporation, it was to indicate the war emergency which compelled us to build so many oil-fuel steamships, as well as our wooden hulls. The obsolete character of the wooden hull required no explanation. The wasteful use of oil under the steam boilers, consuming nearly three times the fuel of the many existing motorships of the Danish East Asiatic and other fleets, was well known. For years these large motorships had sailed under my window over the Golden Gate. Admiral Lord Fisher had already pointed out the approaching obsolescence of the marine steam engine."

PARAMOUNT COMMERCIAL VALUE.

"When I became chairman of the Shipping Board, the East Asiatic Company and other Scandinavian owners, in scores of voyages come over a year in length and all around the world, had established the paramount commercial value of the Diesel motorship. It was then beyond either practical or scientific question or doubt. Lord Fisher, British director of shipping for the British yards, was building large motorships before and during the war. I hand the committee the photograph of 21 of these Scandinavian vessels, all then in successful commercial use, some for years before my administration. They range from 6,500 to 10,000 tons carrying capacity, at over 10 knots speed. There were many more besides these. The project for building them, the necessary licenses, the plant, the Cramp's shipyard and the skilled workmen were all procured under my administration. A contract was offered us and we were debating whether we would commandeer and make it a national project or accept the contract. It was my administration's contribution to the commercial future of the American mercantile marine. It would have taken no more time for Cramps to complete the Diesel plant than to construct any one of the new plants for steam engines. The contract was for 9,500 deadweight tonners, with 11.6 knots speed. They were of the type Lord Fisher was building before and during the war."

"OUR WASTEFUL STEAMSHIPS."

"Mr. Hurley failed to adopt my project or use the plant and license we had secured. There were ten Diesel factories he could have commanded. He actually converted some of them to build wasteful steam engines. In the 80,000,000 tons of our Shipping Board vessels there is but one motorship. It has not yet run its trial trip. At the present rate of consumption it has been estimated by geologists and practical oil men that the American oil supply will be consumed inside 25 years. This is the occasion of our note to the British on their mandate over the Mesopotamian oil fields. Can we waste two-thirds of our marine fuel oil, through steam boiler tubes and up the smoke stack, in view of this world oil condition? The Diesel can burn coal tar products if we ever exhaust our oil. Our wasteful steam ships built for the war emergency, are hopeless in competition with these Diesel vessels. Motorships."

FUEL FOR SHIPS.

OIL V. COAL.

INTERESTING COMPARATIVE TESTS.

In the course of a lecture delivered at the Society of Arts on "Fuel Oil Burning in Various Parts of the World," Mr. Andrew F. Baillie, chief engineer, technical department, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company, described the modern method of using fuel oil on board ship.

"The oil," he said, "is sucked from double bottom or other tanks by means of oil fuel transfer pumps discharging into two settling tanks placed on the main deck, each of these settling tanks having a capacity of 24 hours' supply. The tanks are fitted with heating coils, giving at least one square foot of heating surface per ton of oil carried. The object of these heating coils is to reduce the viscosity of the oil in the settling tanks over a period, say 24 hours, so that if inadvertently any water has contaminated the fuel oil it will settle out much more easily by aid of heat. From the settling tanks the oil is sucked by means of boiler fuel oil supply pumps, and thence discharged through heaters and filters to the burners of the boiler front."

Mr. Baillie gave statistics concerning tests carried out by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company some years ago, when one of their vessels was tested when burning coal and oil on different occasions. The actual cost of fuel consumed on those voyages was practically the same. When using fuel oil against coal the average speed of the vessel was increased almost by one knot per hour, and 25 days were saved on the round voyage—18 days owing to the increased speed and seven days owing to reduction in time of fueling oil against coal. The savings in victualling, manning, and also the increased freight earnings, &c., together with the days saved per round voyage, amounted to approximately \$4,000 per trip.

THE IDLE "LEVIATHAN."

COSTING £200,000 A YEAR.

FATE STILL UNDECIDED.

Admiral Benson, head of the United States Shipping Board, admitted in an interview that he was still undecided as to what shall be done with the "Leviathan," the largest ship afloat, which for nearly two years has been lying idle at her pier in the Hudson River, New York. So far the great ex-German liner has cost the Government about £1,000,000 for upkeep, and every year means an additional £200,000. The best opportunity the Government had for restoring the "Leviathan" to passenger service, Admiral Benson declares, was when the International Mercantile Marine offered about £1,000,000 and promised to condition her at their own expense, but the Shipping Board was prevented from accepting the offer by injunction proceedings brought by Mr. Randolph Hearst. The admiral says the great vessel is in a good state of repair, because she is merely a steel hull containing engines, and these have been well cared for. The longer she lies idle the less it will cost to condition her. Admiral Benson argues, so the Government will really be saving money if, as he hopes, the final cost of refitting the vessel for passenger service is reduced to £1,500,000 instead of £2,500,000, which was the figure a year ago.

Owing to the funeral service for the late much-lamented Mr. E. J. Noronha, Rev. Fr. Lynch's sermon at the Cathedral will commence at 6.30 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. to-day.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. I have back, lame shoulder pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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| "KEEMUN" | 16th Mar. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "NINGCHOW" | 5th Apr. | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "THESEUS" | 19th Apr. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "ATHENS" | 19th Apr. | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "ELEPHANT" | 26th Apr. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

| | (Direct or via Continental Ports) | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| "TELEMON" | 22nd Mar. Havre & Liverpool | |
| "ST. OF THE GARTER" | 29th Mar. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow | |
| "IDOMENEUS" | 12th Apr. Havre & Liverpool | |
| "AJAX" | 19th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow | |

PACIFIC SERVICE

| | (via Kobe and Yokohama) | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| "TALYTHIUS" | 16th Mar. | Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver |
| "TYNDAROS" | 6th Apr. | |
| "PROTESILAUS" | 14th May | |

NEW YORK SERVICE

| | (via Suez or Panama) | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| "LAERTES" | 27th Mar. | via Suez |

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

| "IDOMENEUS" | 12th April | for Liverpool |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| "TYNDAROS" | 3rd May | for London |
| "ATHENS" | 10th June | for London |
| "THESEUS" | 7th July | for Liverpool |

For Freight and all Information Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

| From | Monday, March 14. | To |
|---|-------------------|----|
| Australia and Manila | Nikko Maru | |
| Straits and Calcutta | Hojima Maru | |
| Shanghai | Kwangse | |
| TUESDAY, MARCH 15. | | |
| Australia and Manila | Taiyuan | |
| Straits | Chili | |
| Shanghai | Soochow | |
| U.S.A. and Manila | Colombia | |
| WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16. | | |
| Japan | Arratoon Apoc | |
| Japan | Bombay Maru | |
| THURSDAY, MARCH 17. | | |
| Japan and Shanghai | Mishima Maru | |
| Straits | Chenau | |
| FRIDAY, MARCH 18. | | |
| EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 17th Feb.) | Inaba Maru | |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | Monday, March 14. | To | Time |
|--|-------------------|----|---------|
| Japan | Toyo Maru | | 4 p.m. |
| Nippon | Kyochow | | 5 p.m. |
| Shanghai | Hobow | | 5 p.m. |
| Straits | Rajah of Sarawak | | 6 p.m. |
| TUESDAY, MARCH 15. | | | |
| Swatow | Chongyu | | 8 a.m. |
| Amoy and Bangkok | Lechow | | 9 a.m. |
| Amoy, Shanghai and North China | Szechuen | | 10 a.m. |
| Philippine Islands | Tinian | | 10 a.m. |
| Japan | Nikko Maru | | 10 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan, Europe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 9.15 a.m. | Alabama Maru | | 10 a.m. |
| Letters 10.30 a.m. | | | |
| Japan, North China, Japan, Europe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. | Korea Maru | | 11 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fochow | Anyo Maru | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Hainan | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Tungchow | | 5 p.m. |
| WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16. | | | |
| Hobow and Haiphong | Takung | | 9 a.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN | Yatabing | | 9 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Hainan | | 5 p.m. |
| THURSDAY, MARCH 17. | | | |
| Shanghai and North China | Soochow | | 11 a.m. |
| Weihow, Chefoo and Tientsin | Hobow | | 2 p.m. |
| Tientsin | Chongyu | | 5 p.m. |
| FRIDAY, MARCH 18. | | | |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Inaba Maru | | 9 a.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, and EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 8.45 a.m. | | | |
| Letters 9.30 a.m. | | | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fochow | Mishima Maru | | 11 a.m. |
| Philippine Islands | Hainan | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Loongang | | 2 p.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, and EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 8.45 a.m. | Nanning | | 5 p.m. |
| Letters 9.30 a.m. | | | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fochow | Anyo Maru | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Hainan | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | Tungchow | | 5 p.m. |
| SATURDAY, MARCH 19. | | | |
| Hobow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Kaifong | | 8 a.m. |
| Shanghai and North China | Chenau | | 10 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan, Europe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. | Siberia Maru | | 11 a.m. |
| Letters 10.30 a.m. | | | |
| MONDAY, MARCH 21. | | | |
| Swatow, Straits and Bangkok | Linan | | 11 a.m. |
| TUESDAY, MARCH 22. | | | |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Chuan | | 9 a.m. |
| Amoy, Shanghai and North China | Szechuen | | 11 a.m. |
| Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN | Laung | | 2 p.m. |
| FRIDAY, MARCH 25. | | | |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, and EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 8.45 a.m. | | | |
| Letters 9.30 a.m. | | | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fochow | Kashmir | | 11 a.m. |
| Shanghai, North China and Japan | | | |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 18th March at Noon. | | | |

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

March 14th. 15th. 17th. Forecast has decreased slightly at Shanghai and increased slightly at Hongkong and Formosa. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anticyclone is now central over the Yellow Sea.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Fochow. It will remain fresh over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.70 inches, against an average of 4.74 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on March 15th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. and N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. E. winds, moderate.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 14, 1921.—a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Direction. | Force. | Weather. |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
| Victoria Peak | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Wanau | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Hakodadi | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Tokio | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Sochi | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Nagasaki | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Kobe | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Yokohama | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Hankow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Swatow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Hankow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Swatow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Hankow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
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| Hankow | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 30.14 | 58.5 | 85 | SE | 2 | b |